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## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The following  
proclamation was issued by the President  
to-day:

A PROCLAMATION.—At no recurrence of the season  
which the devout habits of religious people  
have made the occasion for giving thanks to Al-  
mighty God, and humbly invoking his continued  
blessings, has the historical prosperity enjoyed by our  
whole country been more conspicuous, more  
manifest and more universal. During the past  
year, also, unbroken peace with all foreign na-  
tions, the general prevalence of domestic tran-  
quility, the supremacy and security of the great  
institutions of civil and religious freedom, have  
gladdened the hearts of our people and confirmed  
their attachment to their government. Which the  
wisdom and courage of our ancestors so firmly  
framed, and the wisdom and courage their de-  
scendants have so firmly maintained, to be the  
inheritance of liberty and justice to successive  
generations. Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B.  
Hayes, President of the United States, do ap-  
point

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27th,  
as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer,  
and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing  
themselves from secular cares and labors, the  
people of the United States do meet together on  
that day in their respective places of worship,  
to give thanks and praise to Almighty God  
for his mercies, and to devoutly beseech their  
continuance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my  
hand and caused the seal of the United States to  
be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this  
3d day of November, in the year of our Lord one  
thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the  
independence of the United States and one  
hundred and fourth. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.  
By the President: W. M. EVANS, Secretary of State.

## BY THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

## A Proclamation.

The orderly progress of the seasons brings  
again the autumn of the year; and it becomes us  
to provide the hallowed custom of our fathers,  
and consider the numerous blessings which a  
kind Providence continues to bestow upon us. In  
an eminent degree, health, peace, reviving in-  
dustries and a constant care, by the people, for  
the Nation's honor and integrity, have characterized  
the past year, and now herald, with buoyant hope,  
the coming of the new.

Therefore, conforming to the recent proclama-  
tion of the President of the United States, in  
which, I, WILLIAM E. SMITH, Governor of the  
State of Wisconsin, do hereby appoint

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27th INST.,  
as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; and I  
recommend to all the people to devote them-  
selves to such religious services, social festivi-  
ties and charitable deeds, upon that day, as shall  
best serve to manifest their reverent grati-  
tude to Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my  
hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of  
Wisconsin to be affixed.  
[L.S.] Done at the Capitol in the city of  
Madison, this seventh day of November  
inst., in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and ninety-nine.

By the Governor: WILLIAM E. SMITH,  
Governor of Wisconsin.

Senator Bayard has been interviewed.  
If he is not careful his interviews will  
kill him as a Presidential candidate.

Who will be the administrator of the  
estate of the late Democratic party? If  
the estate was worth anything, Tilden  
would have it, and gobble everything.

One of the finest speeches made at the  
Grant banquet in Chicago on Thursday  
evening, was that of Colonel W. F. Vilas  
of Madison. It was a noble response from  
a brilliant young man.

An attempt will be made next session  
of Congress to reduce the President's salary  
to the original amount—\$25,000. This  
will be supported by the party that has  
not been in power for the last twenty  
years.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, according  
to reports, has been engaged by the Mil-  
waukee Sentinel as its attorney in the suit  
for libel brought by Chief-of-police Ken-  
nedy. The Sentinel has got a first class  
attorney and a good defence.

So far, the official returns have been re-  
ceived from thirty-nine of the sixty-two  
counties in the State, which shows a ma-  
jority for Governor Smith of 23,000. The  
other counties to hear from will not in-  
crease the majority very materially. It  
will settle down to about 23,500 or 24,000.

Governor Crosswell, of Michigan, has  
appointed Hon. Fernando C. Beaman, of  
Adrian, United States Senator to fill the  
vacancy caused by the death of Zuch  
Chandler. His term will expire on the  
31 of March, 1891. He is a lawyer by  
profession and has been a Judge of Prob-  
ate of Lenawee county for several years.  
He was elected to Congress in 1880, and  
was re-elected for five successive terms.  
His ten years in the House will enable  
him to do good service in the Senate. But  
no man in Michigan can fill the seat made  
vacant by the lamented death of Mr.  
Chandler.

MORE BUSINESS AND LESS POLI-  
TICS.

It would be a blessing to this country if  
there was not a Presidential election for  
the next twenty years. The country is  
now experiencing a remarkable revival of  
trade. Business everywhere is increasing.  
Prices are advancing. The mills and fac-  
tories are running in many places night  
and day. Work is growing abundant, and  
the indications are that the business boom,  
as it is called, will continue for some time,  
unless political schemers get control of all  
branches of the Government. The cur-  
rency of the country was never so  
good as now, never so safe, and  
never more abundant so far as the demands  
of trade are concerned. It is to the inter-  
est of the people that these conditions of  
things stay with us, and that they shall not  
be disturbed by any schemes the Solid  
South may concoct. What we want now,  
above all things else, is peace in the Na-  
tional family, confidence in each other, a  
friendship that no political movement can  
destroy, a united South for the North and  
a united North for the South, and a solid  
Union. We want more business transac-  
tions and less political wire-pulling. In  
short, we need more business and less poli-  
tics.

In the North we are more highly favored  
than the people in the South. Here politi-  
cians have not as much to say about what  
the people "must do," as the politicians in  
the South. Here the people read, vote as  
they please, and then attend to their busi-  
ness. In the South, the political leaders,

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and it is unfortunate that they are all  
Democrats, lead the people, dictate the  
course they shall pursue, and make politics  
the first consideration and business second.  
This thing is already having a disastrous  
effect. The more independent of the vot-  
ers begin to see that it is a  
bad policy to sacrifice their trade and in-  
dustries, their cotton and sugar, to the  
greed of office-hunters. The whole coun-  
try will be more or less disturbed by the  
great political movement of next year, es-  
pecially if the horde of repudiators, finan-  
cial pirates, and unscrupulous politicians  
which control the Democratic party North  
and South, shall win in the election. The  
South will suffer more than the North, but  
it will be bad enough for either. For that  
reason, the great mass of the people need  
and want more business and business se-  
curity, or more perfect harmony of interests  
between all the North and the South, and  
less political agitation.

There would not be half the commotion  
made by the elections in the South if the  
people there put more money in school  
houses, and less in the hands of their po-  
litical leaders. Their State debts would  
not then be repudiated, neither would  
taxes be a burden. These are facts which  
challenge the attention and claim the  
thoughtful study of the people.

SENATOR CARPENTER ON THE ELE-  
CTION OF 1880.

Senator Matt Carpenter has been in-  
terviewed by a representative of the Wash-  
ington Republican, in reference to the  
Presidential contest of 1880, and he sounds  
an alarm which we think is hardly just-  
ified. Senator Carpenter, has studied the  
situation very carefully and has heard the  
opinions of the leading Democrats of the  
East concerning the course they now pro-  
pose to take to secure a Democratic Presi-  
dent in 1880. But he is as well able to judge  
of the intentions of the Democrats as any  
Republican in the country, and what  
he now says in reference to the great  
struggle of next year, may be entitled to  
more weight than people would generally  
suppose.

In the first place, Senator Carpenter  
gives the reporter to understand that if  
General Grant was nominated he would be  
elected, and if elected, he would be inau-  
gurated. He did not want to be consid-  
ered an alarmist, but still he was convinced  
that the Democrats would again attempt  
to steal the Presidency in 1880. The  
cipher scheme failed in 1876, but another  
scheme as disgraceful as that, and probably  
more certain in its results, would be inau-  
gurated, and the utmost power of the party  
used to make the scheme a success.  
The plan which Senator Car-  
penter understands the Democrats  
will adopt is "to protest against the count  
of the electoral votes of some one or more  
of our Republican States when the two  
houses meet in joint convention in Febru-  
ary, 1881. They will base their protest  
upon what they will allege to have been an  
unconstitutional exercise of Federal power  
in the execution of the national election  
laws. They may take California for this  
purpose, or New York, or Pennsylvania,  
or any State where the slightest pretence,  
real or manufactured for the express ob-  
ject, may be furnished. Then the two  
houses will separate, and one or both will  
sustain the protest. The vote of that State  
will be thrown out, and it will be declared  
that there was no election and the House  
will assume to elect a President. The pre-  
liminary arrangements for that emergency  
will be made in the House, the same as  
they are attempting to make them in the  
Senate by unseating Mr. Kellogg, so that  
the Democratic nominee for President  
will be elected under the form and color of  
law."

Senator Carpenter then says that one  
step already has been taken in the House  
of Representatives in this direction by the  
unseating of Mr. Bisbee, of Florida. This  
gives the vote of Florida, on a vote of by  
States, to the Democrats, so that the House  
now stands on such a vote, nineteen Dem-  
ocratic States to nineteen Republi-  
can States—counting the Indiana  
Greenback members with the  
Democrats. Senator Carpenter then says:  
"But in the far-off December session,  
when the Kellogg case will probably be  
acted upon, and when all such action will  
be no longer influential upon any coming  
election, they may unseat Mr. Orth, of  
Indiana, or some other Republican. The de-  
cision of the contests in these cases ad-  
versely to the present occupants would  
give their seats to Democratic contestants  
and insure a Democratic majority by States  
in the House."

The Senator does not see anything but  
overwhelming defeat for the Democrats in  
1880, and hence they are becoming des-  
perate, and will adopt desperate measures  
so that the Government can be placed in  
the hands of the Southern Democrats. The  
Northern Democrats, of themselves, can do  
nothing, and their only hope is to use the  
influence for the domination of the Confed-  
erate element in the Government.  
Senator Carpenter further says: "There is  
another contingency to be considered. Sup-  
pose, now, the preliminary arrangements  
I spoke of for a Presidential election by the  
House should fail. There's another  
chance for them so long as they hold con-  
trol of the Senate. In the event of a fail-  
ure to elect by the House the presiding  
officer of the Senate becomes President  
ex-officio. Even if the House is a tie, as  
it may be and will be if those preliminary  
arrangements are not carried out, the pro-  
tests against the count of electoral votes  
might be debated, continued and delayed,  
and other devices might be resorted to un-  
til the term of the present administration  
expires. Then the Senate would choose a  
President pro tem, who would become  
President of the United States ex-officio  
until a new election should be ordered."

This is Senator Carpenter's opinion of

the coming struggle. We do not believe  
that the Democratic leaders will again  
attempt to get the Presidency by fraud.  
They tried that in 1876, and it has covered  
the party with disgrace and has complete-  
ly killed and buried the chief mover in  
that desperate conspiracy. He is  
so dead, politically, that not a paper in the  
country hardly dares mention his name in  
connection with that office. This is the re-  
sult of the Democratic scheme to steal the  
Presidency in 1876, and if the Democrats  
can at all profit by experience, they will  
not again resort to revolutionary measures  
to gain control of the executive branch of  
the Government. Still, forewarned is fore-  
armed, and in regard to this momentous  
question, the Republicans will not be  
caught slumbering.

## THE NEWS.

The Reception of General  
Grant at His Son's  
Residence.

An Unequalled Social and Bril-  
liant Event.

The Wealth and Fashion of  
Chicago at the Club House.

Pay their Respects to the Great  
General in the Evening

Pronounced the Most Brilliant  
Society Affair of the  
Season.

President Hayes Busily Engag-  
ed on his Annual Message.

An Open Letter From Dr. Fel-  
ton, of Georgia.

In Which He Deserts the Dem-  
ocratic Party

And Burns the Political Bridges  
Behind Him.

More About the Abuses in the  
Milwaukee House of  
Correction.

GENERAL GRANT.

The Reception at Colonel Grant's and  
at the Club House.

CHICAGO, NOV. 15.—Colonel and Mrs.  
Fred Grant gave a reception from noon  
yesterday till 4 o'clock to General and Mrs.  
Grant. The fine residence of their son,  
No. 781, Michigan avenue, was the scene  
during that time of as brilliant a social  
procession of messdames and mademoiselles  
and their escorts as the street pavement of  
Wednesday was unique and splendid in  
its class. There were about six hundred  
invitations issued, and but a very small  
proportion brought letters of regret. Owing  
to the great number of the military now  
in the city, drawn here by the annual re-  
unions of soldiers, or a direct admiration  
of "their first and greatest commander,"  
the succession of guests yesterday was  
never without the bright uniforms and  
epaulets of Generals and officers. This,  
with the unexcelled and gala taste and  
magnificent of toilets, made the abounding  
social decorations almost eclipse. It was  
the first considerable opportunity of the  
last daughters and mothers of the city to  
testify personally that respect and admiration  
for General Grant which they hold  
equally with the gentlemen, and the occa-  
sion was improved in such manner as to be  
a perfect success, alike honorable to the  
General and the social pre-eminence of  
Chicago.

AT THE CLUB HOUSE.

Last evening the wealth and fashion of  
Chicago society attended the reception  
given by the Chicago club to General and  
Mrs. Grant. A list of the guests is really  
the "haut ton" directory of the city. The  
handsome front of the club house on Mon-  
roe street was thoroughly lighted from the  
ladies' entrance of the Palmer house. The  
entrance was covered and carpeted from  
the curb to the vestibule. The guests began  
to arrive in large numbers. The club had  
issued 1,500 invitations, of which probably  
1,000 were accepted. The members of the  
club are as full in the noble art of enter-  
tainment, and last night they certainly  
played the host to perfection. The light-  
ness of the floral decorations was such  
as to be noticeable, but it was a positive re-  
lief to those accustomed to see this class  
of decoration so frequently overdone.  
The reception rooms and parlors of the  
club house are furnished and upholstered  
with such taste; the ceiling or-  
namentation is so rich, that heavy tempo-  
rary decoration would have been an exhibi-  
tion of gaucherie.

Entering the vestibule from the main  
portal, the guests were attracted by an  
evergreen festoon between the office pil-  
lars, bearing the monogram "C. G." one  
letter being in white and the other in scar-  
let blossoms. The elegant carved East  
lake mantle and grate place to the left of  
the entrance was half hidden by sage  
palms and other growing plants. Gasoliers  
and candelabra in all open rooms and halls  
were hung with the trailing smilax. The  
tops of heaters, all shelves and mantels  
were adorned with bouquets of beautiful  
blossoms. In the parlor on  
the first floor to the right of the entrance  
the portrait of Mr. N. K. Fairbank, the  
President of the club, which is one of that  
great portrait painter's latest, attracted  
much attention. The dining room was a  
picture for gourmands and artists. A table  
running the whole length of the room was  
ornamented with tall cypresses of crystal  
covered with fruits and flowers. Elegant  
china, silverware, and cutlery it up as it  
were the pyramids of jewels, the baskets of  
rare fruits, and rich desserts. The were  
watchful attendants on this epicurean ex-  
hibit, some thirty white waiters dressed in  
regie and eagerly attentive to the wants of  
their guests. In this room the coracles  
were festooned with evergreens and the  
pouffets and sideboards bore beautiful  
bouquets. Under the grand staircase and  
in the clerk's office was stationed the

## THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The President is  
at work upon his message, which he wishes  
to complete as early as possible and at least  
some days before Congress assembles. As  
the last week of this month promises to be  
replete with official business, and the  
President's time pretty well taken up, his  
message will not be long. Among other  
points touched upon will be that of the re-  
vived industries of the country, which will  
be attributable in part to the successful and  
permanent resumption of specie obligations.

## OBITUARY.

BELOIT, Nov. 14.—This community is  
deeply moved with grief on account of the  
death yesterday morning, of Mrs. Emer-  
son, wife of the well known Greek scholar,  
Professor Emerson, of Beloit College. Mrs.  
Emerson was a lady of fine culture and  
great force of character, making her in-  
fluences felt in the most salutary way not  
only in her own church society, but  
throughout the entire community. Her  
memory will be cherished for years, and

## A FATAL FALL.

REEDSBURG, Nov. 14.—While husking  
corn to day in a barn, the upper floor, on  
which was stored a large amount of corn,  
gave way, burying James, twelve-year-old  
son of Samuel Thorston, killing him in-  
stantly. Thorston lives in the town of  
Westfield eight miles from here.

## CONGE.

MADISON, Nov. 15.—Madison was shocked  
yesterday morning by the announcement  
of the sudden prostration nearly unto  
death, by apoplexy, of Mr. Timothy  
Brown, a wealthy and highly respected  
resident of this city. He lingered till half  
past five o'clock last evening, when he  
died.

## ACCIDENT AT RACINE.

RACINE, Nov. 14.—To-day, while J. I.  
Case was breaking iron at Freeman's shop,  
for exercise, a piece flew and struck him  
in the leg, cutting a serious gash, from  
which the blood flowed profusely.

## INGERSOLL'S WORDS.

At the grand banquet given at Chicago  
on Thursday night, in honor of General  
Grant, Colonel R. G. Ingersoll responded  
as follows to the toast: "The Volunteer  
Soldiers of the Union Army, whose valor  
and patriotism gave to the world a govern-  
ment of the people, by the people, for the  
people."

When the savagery of the lash, the bar-  
barism of the chain, and the insanity of  
secession confronted the civilization of our  
country, the question, Will the great re-  
public defend itself? trembled on the lips  
of every loyal of mankind. The North,  
filled with intelligence and wealth, pro-  
ducts of liberty, marshaled her hosts and  
asked only for a leader.

From civil life, a man, silent, thoughtful,  
poised, and calm, stepped forth, and with  
the lips of victory voiced the nation's first  
and last demand, "Unconditional and im-  
mediate surrender." From that moment  
the end was known. That utterance was  
the real declaration of real war and in ac-  
cordance with the dramatic unities of  
mighty events the great soldier who made  
the first and last word of the rebellion.

The soldiers of the republic were not seer-  
ers after vulgar glory; they were not ani-  
mated by the hope of plunder or the love  
of conquest. They fought to preserve  
THE HOME OF LIBERTY,  
and that their children might have peace.  
They were the defenders of humanity, the  
destroyers of prejudice, the breakers of  
chains, and in the name of the future they  
saluted the monsters of their time. They  
finished what the soldiers of the revolution  
commenced. They reigned the torch  
and fell from the altar hands, and filled  
the world again with light. They blotted  
from the statute books the laws that had  
been passed by hypocrites at the instigation  
of robbers, and tore with indignant hands  
from the Constitution that infamous clause  
that made men the catchers of their fellow  
man. They made it possible for judges to  
be just and statesmen to be brave. They  
broke the shackles from the limbs of slaves,  
from the souls of masters, and from the  
Northern brain. They kept our country  
on the map of the world and our flag in  
heaven. They rolled the stone from the  
sepulcher of progress, and found therein  
two angels clad in shining garments—na-  
tionality and liberty.

The soldiers were the saviors of the na-  
tion. They were the liberators of man. In  
written proclamation of emancipation,  
Lincoln, greatest of our mighty dead,  
whose memory is as gentle as the summer  
air when reapers sing mid gathered  
sheaves, copied with the pen what Grant  
and his brave comrades wrote with  
swords.

## GRANDER THAN THE GREEK,

nobler than the Roman, the soldiers of the  
republic, with patriotism as shoreless as  
the air, battled for the rights of others, for  
the nobility of labor, fought that mothers  
should own their babes, that arrogant ill-  
literate should not scar the back of patient  
toil; that our country should not be a  
many-headed monster, made of warring  
States, but a nation—sovereign, great, and  
free.

Blood was water, money was leaves, and  
life was only common air, until one flag  
floated over the republic without a master  
and without a slave. Then was asked the  
question, Will a free people tax themselves  
to pay the nation's debt? The soldiers  
went home to their waiting wives, and  
their glad children, and to the girls they  
loved. They went back to the fields, the  
shops and mines. They had not been de-  
moralized. They had been emboldened. They  
were as honest in peace as they were brave  
in war. Mocking at poverty, laughing at  
reverses, they made a friend of toil. They  
said, We saved the nation's life and what  
is life without honor. They worked and  
wrought with all of labor's royal sons that  
every edge the nation gave might be re-  
deemed. And their great leader, having  
put a shining band of friendship, a girde  
of clasped and happy hands, around the  
globe, comes home and finds that every  
promise made in war has now the ring and  
gleam of gold.

There is another question, still. Will all  
the wounds of war be healed? I answer  
yes. The Southern people must submit  
not to the dictations of the North, but

## TO THE NATION'S WILL,

and to the verdict of mankind. They were  
wrong, and the time will come when they  
will say that they are victors who have  
been vanquished by the right. Freedom  
conquered them, and freedom will culti-  
vate their feelings, educate their children,  
weave for them the robes of wealth, execute  
their laws, and fill their land with happy  
homes.

The soldiers of the Union saved the  
South as well as the North. They made  
us a nation. Their victories made us free  
and rendered tyranny in every other land  
as insecure as snow upon volcanoes' lips.  
And now let us drink to the volunteers.  
To those who sleep in unknown sunken  
graves, whose names are only in the hearts  
of those they loved and left, of those who  
often hear in happy dreams the footsteps  
of return. Let us drink to those who died  
while hopeless famine mocked. One to all  
the maimed whose scars give modesty a  
tongue, and all who dared and gave to  
chance the care, the keeping of their lives;  
to all the dead; to Sherman, to Sheridan,  
and to Gra. the foremost soldier of the  
world; and, last, to Lincoln, whose loving  
life, like a bow of peace spans and arches  
all the clouds of war.

## For Sale

Blank Notices of Annual District School Meets  
1880.

## GAZETTE OFFICE!

Blank Notices of Annual District School Meets  
1880.

## For Sale

Blank Notices of Annual District School Meets  
1880.

## To Justices of the Peace.

Blank Notices of Annual District School Meets  
1880.

## GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

Blank Notices of Annual District School Meets  
1880.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COL-  
umn are inserted at the rate of 5  
cents per line. Advertisements less  
than 55 cents. Four lines one week  
75 cents.

## PERSONAL.

CHARLEY.—I intended to, but went down to  
Hemstreet's Drug Store and he had such a  
big and nice lot of Perfumes and Toilet Powders,  
which he is closing out, that I forgot it.  
Nov. 15 '79. MARY.

## NEW BLANKS.

AFFIDAVIT FOR ORDER OF PUBLICATION  
OF SUMMONS, and ORDER FOR PUBLI-  
CATION OF SUMMONS IN CIRCUIT COURT.  
This blank has been carefully prepared by Judge  
Conger, and for sale at Gazette Office.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SET OF COUNTER SCALES  
as good as new. Price Ten Dollars. Call on  
G. E. CLINE, Painter.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CLUFF STREET  
adjoining John Ehling's. Will be sold on  
easy terms. R. L. COLVIN, Agent.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND HAND COAL  
Stoves in good order, very cheap. At  
LAWRENCE, ATWOOD & LOWELL.

FOR SALE—ONE DOZEN SECOND HAND  
parlor and cook stoves, at great bargains, at  
W. S. BENNETT & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND FAMILY  
carriage, one single buggy, one trotting side  
bar buggy. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to  
RODGE & BUCHHEIM.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SECOND HAND PIANO AND  
Organ on favorable terms. Apply at  
MOSLEY BROS.

FOR RENT—SECOND HAND PIANO AND  
Organ on favorable terms. Apply at  
MOSLEY BROS.

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FOR



Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-  
way.  
Trains at Janesville station.

ARRIVE	
From Madison	8:30 a. m.
From Prairie du Chien	1:40 p. m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	4:40 p. m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	5:50 p. m.

DEPART	
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East	8:30 a. m.
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul	1:40 p. m.
For Madison	6:50 p. m.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.	
Trains at Janesville station.	
ARRIVE	
Day Express	1:30 p. m.
Day Express	3:40 p. m.
Day Express	5:40 p. m.

DEPART	
Day Express	1:30 p. m.
Day Express	3:40 p. m.
Day Express	5:40 p. m.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD	
TIME TABLE AT CLINTON JUNCTION.	
West Bound.	
Day Express	10:55 A. M.
Night Express	10:11 P. M.
Accommodation	3:40 P. M.

East Bound.	
Day Express	3:10 P. M.
Night Express	5:53 A. M.
Accommodation	10:55 A. M.

F. O. Office—Summer Time Table.	
Trains arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:	
Chicago and Way	1:30 p. m.
Madison and Milwaukee	7 a. m.

Trains leave the Janesville Post Office as follows:	
Chicago and Way	1:30 p. m.
Madison and Milwaukee	7 a. m.

OVERLAND MAILS	
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Madison and Milwaukee	7 a. m.

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and the single for his sake—no other man

will replace my old, most unjust lover,

Herbert Staines."

Herbert Staines repeated Mrs. Roberts

in surprise. "Is it that you wear

the willow? He is not rich, say longer,

dear Mirry; he is one of those whose

fortunes was swept away by the recent

bank failures. I don't know which

particular bank has ruined him, but

the papers said he was ruined. Good heavens,

Mirry, what is the matter? What are

you going to do?"

Miriam was standing before her, pale,

with clasped, imploring hands and

tearful eyes.

"Go with me to him Rose. My darling;

my darling! He is in trouble and I can

help him! His losses may unite us even

yet, for—oh! Rose, I loved him, always!

An hour later one of those strange

surprises that come upon us so suddenly

in life overwhelmed Herbert Staines.

The woman he had loved and lost so

long ago, but never ceased to regret and

mourn for, was shown, almost unann-

ounced, into his private office.

"Herbert!"

The exclamation of surprise and emotion

was written from him, and then he had

almost mechanically taken her outstretched

hands and led her to a chair.

But she was highly excited and set all

her feelings aside; before he was prepared

for her she had slipped from the chair and

sank upon her knees before him.

"In the name of our old friendship—our

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Be sure and call at Wheelock's Grocery Store and see the new lamps of

all kinds, also other new and seasonable goods and many novelties. 777 our price

least cases Lamp Oil, kerosene,

and many other goods.

and many other goods.

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# THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

## CITY AND COUNTY.

### BRIEFLETS.

—November now on half-shell.

—The churches keep open house to-morrow.

—The sale of St. Patrick's church has been postponed until the first of March next.

—Song and praise service at the First Methodist church to-night. Subject, "What has the Bible Done for Me?"

—One solitary member of the tramp family was run in last night. This morning he was sentenced to jail for ten days.

—The Mack and Dickerson cases will probably be decided on the 28th, to which time the Supreme Court has adjourned.

—Some of the churches would find their morning services more largely attended if they would take up their collections in the evening.

—The price of fuel keeps stiff, and don't go up and down with the thermometer. The only cutting is in wood, and that is done by a buzz-saw.

—By the time a man has settled that little millinery bill for his wife's new bonnet, his sympathy is greatly increased for those poor men who live in Utah.

—If there's no other way to make the Saturday night sidewalk loungers move on, we suggest that book agents be imported to commence talking to them.

—The Q. E. D. Society of Christ church will give an entertainment at Lappin's Music hall, on Tuesday evening Nov. 25th. After the entertainment a dance will be given by the same society at Apollo Hall.

—Prot. Lampkin sends to his home paper a lengthy communication explaining his experience in Janesville, and winding up with the reception speech, which he delivered in the Assembly. He says the Committee failed to find him "because he had a new hat on, and they did not recognize him."

—There's some convenience in the ladies adopting a style of hat so similar to that worn by the man. He said she was walking across Milwaukee street bridge when his hat was snatched away by a puff of wind, and found a watery grave.

—She plucked the feather from her own, placed it upon his head, pulled the hood of her circular over her own, and the twin walked on, with no further need of shunning the glare of lamp-posts, or the stares of passers-by.

—George Peck comments on the Christiana sentence in this wise: "Henry Christiana, who murdered the one-legged in pedler named Fogarty, in Rock county a few weeks ago, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to Waupun for life by Judge Conger, at Janesville, on Monday. We are very well versed in the law, but it would seem as though Judge Conger ought to have thrown off something on account of Fogarty's wooden leg. If nothing is to be deducted when a man is part wood we don't see but what it can be murder in the first degree to stab a cigar sign to death with a pop bottle. There ought to be some rule established."

—Astor House, New York, best accommodations, reduced prices.

### POMEGRANATES IN JANESVILLE.

Mrs. C. W. Hodson sends to the Gazette office a really rare specimen of fruit culture, it being nothing less than a ripe pomegranate. It is of the size of an orange, has a tough rind, is of a reddish tinge, and is filled with numberless red seeds, in appearance and taste resembling currants.

Mrs. Hodson has cultivated the tree bearing in her house, and by care and skill has made it to bear fruit. This is probably the first pomegranate fruit raised in Wisconsin, and is therefore looked on with great interest by all who have seen it.

### CONCERNING THE COURT.

The trial of Charles Hill for the larceny of a coat from Otto Holm, resulted in his acquittal. It appeared that the coat was taken as a joke on Otto, in the presence of a crowd who were watching a jumping match, and that the garment was hidden with the understanding that it was to be returned to Otto. Some one else must have afterward made the joke more practical by really stealing the coat, as it could not be found when wanted.

### TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Transfers of real estate filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10th.

Hiram Bump to Adam Holt, part of lot 21, Mitchell's Addition to Janesville, \$1,175 00

Robt G Dayton to John C Rian, 30 acres, sec 25, Beloit, 2,000 00

Henry C Whitford to John C Rian, 20 acres sec 17, Beloit, 2,000 00

Warren R Thorp to Alfred S Dunham, 50 acres, sec 18, Milton, 1,900 00

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13th.

David Jones to Arthur Jones, 34 acres in sec 6, Bradford, 150 00

Patrick Grennan to Patrick Welch, house and lot at Milton Junction, 500 00

Miranda E Denison to Trustee M E Church, Edgerton, lot 17, block 15, Edgerton, 150 00

Amasa Sherman to John McWay, 40 acres, sec 14, La Prairie, 1,300 00

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14th.

Charney Debnor, estate to Richard Carty, 49 acres in Johnston, 1,688 00

Isaac Dearhammer to S A Skinner, 6 acres in sec 33, Plymouth, 100 00

J R Davis to Rola Godfrey, 34 acres in sec 7, Lima, 800 00

Chas A Rathbun to Gideon Rathbun, lot 16, block 7, Merrill's Addition to Beloit, 200 00

Gideon Rathbun to Alaura Rathbun, lot 16, block 7, Merrill's Addition to Beloit, 200 00

THE WEATHER.

REPORTED BY PRENTICE & EVENSON, DRUGGISTS.

The thermometer at 6 o'clock last night stood at 51 degrees above; at 1 o'clock a. m., today at 42 degrees above, at 7 o'clock a. m., today, at 33 degrees above, and at 1 o'clock p. m. at 55 degrees above. Cloudy but clearing.

For the upper lake region, generally cloudy weather and light rain, and

generally from south to west, stationary or slowly falling barometer, and no change in temperature.

### THE TAX LEVY.

The following shows the tax levied upon each town of Rock county, for 1879, including taxes for State and county purposes, school tax, etc., and amounts due from school districts, on account of loans, and a comparison of the taxes of 1878 and 1879:

	1878	1879
Avon	1,341 59	1,138 67
Beloit	2,294 34	2,129 88
Bradford	3,540 81	3,171 67
Center	3,150 28	2,914 61
Clinton	4,736 05	4,315 34
Fulton	3,231 60	3,269 60
Harmony	3,639 84	3,328 94
Janesville	2,033 15	2,394 49
Johnson	2,396 19	2,107 36
La Prairie	3,104 08	2,949 88
Lima	2,551 51	2,530 57
Milton	3,113 16	2,838 45
Newark	1,645 29	1,567 27
Plymouth	2,818 24	2,617 83
Porter	2,539 25	2,328 92
Rock	2,539 25	2,328 92
Spring Valley	2,539 25	2,328 92
Turtlet	3,773 77	3,424 04
Union	6,066 82	5,724 74
Walton	2,098 26	1,966 46
Janesville City	16,282 73	15,611 25
Total	88,963 26	80,983 79

The total levies for the two years are shown as follows:

	1878	1879
State tax, including school loans	40,291 93	37,565 05
County tax	5,000 00	40,000 00
School tax	11,320 00	11,250 00
Superintendent tax	1,300 00	1,300 00
Charged back	618 33	368 74
Total	58,560 26	50,983 79

### PULPIT AND PEWS.

How the Godly-Minded are to Join in Worship.

The following are the notices of the church services to be held to-morrow, and during the coming week.

**Presbyterian Church.**—On Jackson street, Rev. J. W. Sanderson, Pastor. Services 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

The pastor will preach in the morning on "Limitations of Unbelief," his text being John 3:12. In the evening Rev. H. Sewall will preach in exchange.

**Christ Church.**—On Court street. Rev. A. L. Rogers, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

The rector will take for his morning subject—"Words for Western ears."

**First M. E. Church.**—Corner of Jackson and Center streets. Rev. H. Sewall, Pastor. (Residence, No. 50 West Third street. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Prayer-meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

The pastor will preach in the morning on "Final Success of Christ's Kingdom." In the evening the pastor will exchange with Rev. J. W. Sanderson.

**Court Street M. E. Church.**—Corner of Main and Court streets. Rev. Henry Faville, Pastor. Residence High, Corner of Ravine. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

"Orthodox Growth" is the subject of the pastor's morning discourse. Evening subject "What Saves a Nation?"

**Congregational Church.**—Corner of Jackson and Dodge streets. Rev. T. P. Saxton, Pastor. Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

In the morning the pastor will speak on "The Family Idea of the Church." Evening theme "The Judge and the Widow."

**Baptist Church.**—Northeast corner of Jackson and Pleasant streets. Pastor, Rev. F. L. Chapell. Residence, 64 Madison street. Public worship Sabbath morning and evening. Bible school at 12 M. Young people's meeting an hour before evening service. Preparation class Tuesday evenings. General Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. Usual hours.

Usual services to-morrow. In the evening the pastor will speak on "Courtship and Marriage."

**M. C. A.**—Meeting 9 o'clock every morning (except Sabbath) Regular Sabbath afternoon meeting at 3:30. All are welcome.

There will be a union service at the Baptist church to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

**All Souls Church.**—Corner of Court and Bluff streets. Rev. J. L. Jones, Pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 p. m.

There will be no services at All Souls church to-morrow. Sunday school as usual.

**Trinity Church.**—Corner of Jackson and Bluff streets. Rev. Thomas W. MacLean, Rector. Services, Holy Communion, except on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M., and evening service at 7:30 P. M. On the first Sunday in the month no 9 o'clock service.

In the morning the Rector will lecture to his people on "Church Music." In the evening the sermon will treat of "The Fundamental and Universal Forms."

**St. Mary's Church.**—Catholic—Corner of Wisconsin and North First streets. Rev. J. W. McManis, Pastor. Services at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; Vespers at 3 p. m.

**St. Patrick's Church.**—Corner of Holmes and Cherry streets. Rev. James M. Doyle, Pastor. Services at 8:30 A. M., 10:30 A. M. and Vespers at 3:30 P. M.

**African Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Services in Women's Association Rooms.

There are frequent accidents caused by blowing down lamp chimneys to put out the light, thus forcing the flame down into the lamp. All this is avoided in the Harris & Smith Safety Lamp. It extinguishes without waste of breath, or danger of being burned to death by explosions.

### FREE FOR ALL.

At this Price a Crowd Rush to Hear Mousing Edwin—An Interesting Talk from a Native Kansan.

Last evening a large number of people gathered in the lecture room of the Baptist church in accordance with the announcement that Mousing Edwin, a native Kansan, was to lecture on Barnum.

The announcement was made more attractive by the fact that it was to be a free lecture. Free shows have to be poor indeed not to draw. All the chairs in the lecture room were occupied, and there were so many persons standing that it was deemed advisable to adjourn the meeting to the auditorium up stairs. When Mr. Chapell made the announcement there was a rush for the stairway, a jam and a scramble which looked like a miniature Grant boom. We noticed one man dragging a small specimen of a boy, and galloping over the chairs and rostrum, making a rush to the door as though his life was at stake, and as though the life of the boy was not worth being at stake. That boy was jerked over two chairs, was sometimes on his ear, sometimes on his back, but he got there, and at last accounts was still alive. The rush on all sides was ludicrous, and one could not but imagine what a quietus would have settled on the tumult if each had to drop a two-shilling piece at the door.

Reaching the auditorium there were seats enough for all and plenty to spare, and after the rushers of the crowd had danced from seat to seat, quiet was gained and Mousing Edwin commenced his lecture.

He is a young man, small of stature, swarthy complexioned, black hair, which is very scant on top of his head, a black mustache, and the usual American dress.

His voice is musical, but his pronunciation

has some foreign peculiarities which renders him a little difficult to understand. He shapes his sentences well, and has a good command of language. Speaking without notes, and in a conversational manner, he chats on and on in a spicy, entertaining manner, which holds the attention of his audience closely.

In his lecture last evening he confined himself mainly to stating facts as were not commonly given in works on Barnum.

He followed the months of the year through, showing the climatic peculiarities of each, and the pursuits, amusements and religious services peculiar to each season of the year. He also arrayed himself in his native costume, showing the audience how it was put on and taken off. He sang native songs and some of the tunes which are familiar in our churches, the words being translated into his own tongue. He exhibited many articles of interest, such as an ornament from a pagoda, idols, books, charms, and a holy gong, which he struck with a peculiar hammer, giving forth a sweet sound and lasting tone.

At the close of the lecture Rev. Mr. Chapell suggested that a collection be taken, and the plates were accordingly passed. There was not such a rush for the plates as there was for seats, for some reason, but a goodly sum was nevertheless taken in.

The lecture proved a truly entertaining one, and was worthy of even larger receipts. Mousing Edwin gave those present much valuable information, which ought to be prized highly, and it is to be hoped he will be greeted with large audiences whenever he may appear elsewhere.

My wife suffered with severe Rheumatism Pains in the knee. I induced her to use St. Jacob's Oil; it brought immediate relief, and quickly cured her; we highly recommend the remedy.

JOHN DICKHAUT, Webster, Mass.

### LOCAL MATTERS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Ladies' and Gents' Stationery.

For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, at reasonable prices, call at Sullivan's Bookstore.

The Famous Bethesda.

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### COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY RUMF & GALT GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, November 14.

Flour—Patent \$2.00 per sack; St. Louis \$1.75; New Process \$1.65; New Minnesota \$1.50.

Rye Flour—\$2.25 per 100 lbs.

Buckwheat Flour—\$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Wheat—Winter, 95¢ per 100; good to best milling spring 95¢ per 100; shipping grades 90¢ per 100.

Wheat—50¢ per 100; \$5.00 per ton; Buck wheat 35¢ per 100 lbs.; per ton \$7.00.

Meal—coarse, 30¢ per 100; bolted 35¢ per sack.

FEED—50¢ per 100 lbs.

MIDLANDS—70¢ per 100 lbs. Ton \$12.

Rye—in good request at 60¢ per 100.

Barley—prime sample 55¢ per 100; common to fair quality 50¢ per 100.

Corn—shelled per 100 lbs, 32¢ per 100; new ear or 75¢ per 100.

Oats—White 30¢ per 100; mixed 28¢ per 100.

GROUND FEED—70¢ per 100 lbs. Ton \$14.

Timothy Seed—salable at \$1.90 per 100; 24 per 40 pounds.

Clover Seed—dull at \$1.90 per 100 per bushel.

Potatoes—Peach Blows 35¢ per 100; other varieties 30¢ per 100.

Butter—good supply at 14¢ per 100.

Beans—dull at 60¢ per 100 per bushel.

Eggs—in demand at 14¢ per 100 fresh.

Hens—Green, 60¢ per 100; call 50¢ per 100; Dry, 12¢ per 100.

Wool—Ranges at 20¢ per 100; 1/4 off for unmerchantable.

Summer Tallow—Hango at 40¢ per 100; each.

Lard—Green, 60¢ per 100; call 50¢ per 100; Ho.

3 00¢ per 100 per 100.

Poultry—Turkeys 90¢ per 100; Chickens 60¢ per 100.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 14.

WHEAT—No 2 spring wheat, 1 1/4¢; No 3 spring wheat, 1 1/4¢; No 4 spring wheat, 1 1/4¢.

BARLEY—Extra No. 3 cash, 57¢ cent.

PORK—cash new, 10¢.

LARD—cash new, 5¢.

LIVE HOGS—3 1/2¢ per 100; according to grade.

MAY—Timothy, No 1, at 12¢ 1/2; No 2, at 11¢ 1/2; No 3, at 10¢ 1/2.

2 at 11¢ 1/2; 3 at 10¢ 1/2.

SHEDS—Clover at 25¢ 50 per bu; Timothy at 35¢ 50; Flax at 1 30¢ 51.

WHEAT—110.

ROPS—30¢ 45¢.

HONEY—Good to new choice comb in boxes at 16¢ per 100.

SHESWAX—20¢ per 100; 15¢ per 100; according to quality.

EGGS—Fresh 10¢.

BUTTER—25¢ 30¢ 31¢ 32¢ 33¢ 34¢, according to quality.

BEANS—Good mediums 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ per bushel; and Lays 1 1/2¢ 75.

BROOM CORN—54¢ 56¢ 3 3/4¢, according to quality.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese, 44¢ 45¢; live ducks, 35¢.

TALLOW—54¢ 56¢ No 1.

WOOL—Tub-washed, poor conditioned and common coarse to choice medium, 44¢ 47¢; unwashed, fine, 31¢ 33¢; do, coarse to medium, 20¢ 25¢; fleece washed, according to grade and condition, 20¢ 30¢. Dinky, heavy and damaged lots sold at a discount of 30¢ per lb.

### Milwaukee Grain Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 14.

Flour—Inactive and firm.

Wheat—strong opened at an advance of 1/2¢; closed very strong; No 1 Milwaukee hard \$1.15 1/2; No 1 Milwaukee 1 1/4¢; No 2 do 1 1/4¢; No 3 do 1 1/4¢; No 4 do 1 1/4¢; No 5 do 1 1/4¢; No 6 do 1 1/4¢; No 7 do 1 1/4¢; No 8 do 1 1/4¢; No 9 do 1 1/4¢; No 10 do 1 1/4¢; No 11 do 1 1/4¢; No 12 do 1 1/4¢; No 13 do 1 1/4¢; No 14 do 1 1/4¢; No 15 do 1 1/4¢; No 16 do 1 1/4¢; No 17 do 1 1/4¢; No 18 do 1 1/4¢; No 19 do 1 1/4¢; No 20 do 1 1/4¢; No 21 do 1 1/4¢; No 22 do 1 1/4¢; No 23 do 1 1/4¢; No 24 do 1 1/4¢; No 25 do 1 1/4¢; No 26 do 1 1/4¢; No 27 do 1 1/4¢; No 28 do 1 1/4¢; No 29 do 1 1/4¢; No 30 do 1 1/4¢; No 31 do 1 1/4¢; No 32 do 1 1/4¢; No 33 do 1 1/4¢; No 34 do 1 1/4¢; No 35 do 1 1/4¢; No 36 do 1 1/4¢; No 37 do 1 1/4¢; No 38 do 1 1/4¢; No 39 do 1 1/4¢; No 40 do 1 1/4¢; No 41 do 1 1/4¢; No 42 do 1 1/4¢; No 43 do 1 1/4¢; No 44 do 1 1/4¢; No 45 do 1 1/4¢; No 46 do 1 1/4¢; No 47 do 1 1/4¢; No 48 do 1 1/4¢; No 49 do 1 1/4¢; No 50 do 1 1/4¢; No 51 do 1 1/4¢; No 52 do 1 1/4¢; No 53 do 1 1/4¢; No 54 do 1 1/4¢; No 55 do 1 1/4¢; No 56 do 1 1/4¢; No 57 do 1 1/4¢; No 58 do 1 1/4¢; No 59 do 1 1/4¢; No 60 do 1 1/4¢; No 61 do 1 1/4¢; No 62 do 1 1/4¢; No 63 do 1 1/4¢; No 64 do 1 1/4¢; No 65 do 1 1/4¢; No 66 do 1 1/4¢; No 67 do 1 1/4¢; No 68 do 1 1/4¢; No 69 do 1 1/4¢; No 70 do 1 1/4¢; No 71 do 1 1/4¢; No 72 do 1 1/4¢; No 73 do 1 1/4¢; No 74 do 1 1/4¢; No 75 do 1 1/4¢; No 76 do 1 1/4¢; No 77 do 1 1/4¢; No 78 do 1 1/4¢; No 79 do 1 1/4¢; No 80 do 1 1/4¢; No 81 do 1 1/4¢; No 82 do 1 1/4¢; No 83 do 1 1/4¢; No 84 do 1 1/4¢; No 85 do 1 1/4¢; No 86 do 1 1/4¢; No 87 do 1 1/4¢; No 88 do 1 1/4¢; No 89 do 1 1/